PRICE 5 CENTS.

# the transaction Mr. Armour had nothing

IMPORTANT ACTION TAKEN BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

With the Object of Easing the Pressure on the Money Market and Preventing Higher Rates.

\$4,000,000 TO BE RELEASED

BY MAKING TEMPORARY DEPOSI-TORIES OF INTERIOR BANKS.

October Interest to Be Anticipated, Thus Putting Over \$4,000,000 More in Circulation.

STRINGENCY AT NEW YORK

WHERE THE BANKS LOST OVER SEVEN MILLIONS LAST WEEK.

Surplus Reserve Only \$715,075 Above the Required 25 Per Cent. Limit -Weekly Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 .- Secretary Shaw to-day issued the following statement: "Secretary Shaw has made arrangements

to release about \$4,000,000 of the treasury holdings. He has had a list prepared of those national banks throughout the country which held free or pledged bonds at the date of their last report and has made inquiry for others. After making allowances for changed conditions since last report he expects this will release at least \$4,000,000. He has sent notices to all such that if they will send these bonds to the treasurer of the United States in sums of \$50,000 or more, they will be designated as temporary depositaries, and the face value of the bonds will be deposited with them to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. He has pursued this course in preference to designating depositories in the ordinary way, which compels them to buy bonds in the market at a large premium, thus paying out more for the bonds than they get from the government. The customs receipts are extremely heavy at this particular season of the year, and the cash balance of the treasurer has been gradually increasing.

"He has also decided to anticipate the October interest, amounting to about \$4,-200,000, and with this in view orders have been issued to the various subtreasuries to cash such coupons as may be presented them for payment, and the treasurer of the United States has been instructed to mail checks for interest on the registered bonds. All this was decided on some days ago, and letters and telegrams prepared for to-day. "The secretary sees in present conditions

no occasion for alarm. He calls attention to the fact that there is no evidence of a currency famine, present or prospective, elsewhere than in New York, and even there the rate is not high for commercial paper. He is well satisfied with his efforts to increase circulation, which he decided on in the early summer when present conditions were plainly visible, and has the presses busy preparing to meet an emergency which he does not expect, but which he thinks it is wise to provide against. Thus far he has made requests only of such banks as hold large deposits, and have very limited circulation, and he is not asking these to increase to the maximum, nor to increase at all for the present. He does not desire to force the banks into the market to buy bonds at a rate higher than the government is willing to pay. He does desire to make the best possible use of the free bonds now held by the banks. Incidentally he likes to encourage banks to hold free bonds during per train, which left Denver this morning the dull months, believing it is much better | at 3:50 bound for Colorado Springs, collided to hold bonds that will yield 1/2 per cent. | with a freight train at Struby, a small staeven than to make call loans at 2 per cent. | tion several miles south of Littleton, and He is, therefore, giving the banks that hold these free bonds an opportunity to use them to an excellent advantage. This method, if pursued by the banks, would give a slight Pettingill, fireman; John Rogers, fireman. element of elasticity to our otherwise inelastic currency system.

"His position as regards increasing circushaken up and bruised, but so far as known lation is perhaps best expressed in a letter which he recently wrote a banker that had grade on a side track at Struby to let the been already buying bonds, and which he passenger train pass, parted, and seventeen or eighteen heavily loaded cars started has consented to make public, as follows: back toward the approaching passenger Washington, Sept. 10. train, which was drawn by two engines.

"'My Dear Sir-Your letter of the 8th is received. I find it well-nigh impossible to convert the purpose of my request even to the banks to whom I have made request. much less to the public. First-In case of imminent danger, or actual disaster, I am compelled to use government deposits to buy increased circula-

tion. "Second-I desire to have from fifteen to fifty millions additional circulation printed preparatory, so that it can be issued in four days instead of forty. " "Third-I will be glad to have the banks

holding deposits arrange, if they can, to Fourth-I desire to send no bank into the market to buy bonds at the present "Fifth-I do not care to have the cur-

rency issued unless conditions make it wellnigh imperative. "I am making no demand upon any bank. The amount of their circulation must

be determined by their directors, but inasmuch as the public holds the secretary of the treasury somewhat responsible for existing conditions I deem myself justified in using the public funds now held by various banks on deposit as I think best for the public good, and in case of trouble I may think best to use these to buy increased circulation, the banks now holding such funds having preference." Later in the day the following was given

out at the Treasury Department: "The New York banks are complaining because the unprecedented demand in the West is reducing their available cash. They therefore ask that they be allowed to go into the market, pay \$1,100,000 for a million bonds and receive from the treasury a million deposit with the bonds as security. They seem willing to do this and increase their reserve \$250,000 against this increased liability. Thus the banks would decrease their available cash \$350,000, but they would be drawing the interest on the bonds. Instead of this the secretary is loaning to any bank, wherever situated, upon its free bonds. In this way the Western demand upon the banks will be relieved and they will only have to protect themselves."

### Four Millions of Armour Money.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.-Seeking to relieve in a measure the stringency in the Eastern money market and also to benefit by the advancing rates for loans, Armour & Co. to-day sent \$4,000,000 to New York for loaning purposes. J. Ogden Armour, president of the corporation, said to-night: "We aged. The crest of the cold wave has been sent \$4,000,000 to the New York market, reached to-night, and there will be a genwith the instruction that it may be used | eral warming up.

until Jan. 1." Concerning the details of

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Decrease of \$3,381,975, Leaving \$715,-

075 in Excess of Required Reserve.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 .- The weekly state-

ment of the clearing house banks of New

York, issued to-day, shows that the surplus

reserve of the banks was decreased during

the week by \$3,381,975, leaving it at \$715,075

in excess of the 25 per cent. of deposit re-

quired by law. During the week loans were

decreased \$6,875,900, and there was a de-

crease of deposits of \$14,628,900. The full statement follows:

The New York Financier says: "The most notable fact disclosed by the official statement of the New York Associated Banks

last week was that though the surplus of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 3.)

H. C. PAYNE, DR. ALBERT SHAW AND COL. ARTHUR LEE.

First Named Discussed Politics with the President-The President's

Proposed Reception on Monday.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 13 .- The Pres-

ident had as his guests at luncheon Post-

master General Payne, Dr. Albert Shaw,

editor of the Review of Reviews, and Col.

and Mrs. Arthur Lee. Colonel Lee is a

member of the British House of Parlia-

ment and was formerly the military at-

tache of the British embassy in this coun-

try. In that capacity he was present at

the battle of Santiago. Postmaster Gen-

eral Payne discussed departmental affairs

with the President. A number of decisions

were reached which will be announced

in the near future from Washington. The

coming campaign and the general political

situation also were talked over. Mr. Payne

left on an afternoon train for New York.

Colonel Lee is an intimate friend of the

President and his visit was purely social. He will sail on Tuesday for England.

Everything is in readiness for the recep-tion to be tendered by the President to the

people of Nassau county Monday. The rain

of the past two days has damaged the dec-

orations on the different buildings to some extent, but this fact will be overlooked if

Several hundred large American flags will

be stretched across the road leading to

Sagamore Hill. At the entrance to the

stretched bearing the word "Welcome,"

surrounded by flags. Many yachts are ex-

among them those of Frank J. Gould and

George Wilmot. It is expected that large

for this reception he thought that only a

few neighbors would come, his idea being

to shake hands with the people about here

who have known him for many years. Now

designed as a chance by which the Presi-

It is said that the ministers will request

Secretary Cortelyou left to-day for Wash-

ington, where he will complete arrange-

ments for the President's Northwestern

FATAL RAILWAY WRECKS

AN ENGINEER AND TWO FIREMEN

KILLED IN COLORADO.

eral Passengers Injured in Missouri

-Result of Collisions.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 13 .- Santa Fe pas-

senger train No. 608, known as the newspa-

three members of the passenger train crew

were killed and another, perhaps, fatally

Dead .- Mack Barnhart, engineer; J. N.

Seriously Injured .- Archie Stewart, engi-

The freight, when ascending a steep

The engineers of the passenger train re-

versed and tried to back out of the way of

the runaway cars, but did not succeed.

In the crash both passenger engines were

trown into the ditch, and eight cars were

piled on them. The engineers and firemen

Fireman Killed, Others Injured.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 13 .- A 'Frisco

passenger train bound for St. Louis and an

morning near Republic. Fireman Rose, of

the freight, was killed. The injured are

Engineer Stevenson, of the passenger train,

badly scalded; J. A. Taylor, a passenger,

cut about head; Mrs. J. E. Broder, injured

on head and face; Mrs. Speed, head in-

jured. The injured passengers were left

at Republic for medical attention. The

conductor of the passenger is said to have

Two Killed, One Badly Hurt.

bound passenger train on the Chicago, Mil-

waukee & St. Paul road, was ditched to-

day at Stowell station, owing to the spread-

ing of rails. Engineer Rodger was so seri-

ously injured he died and Fireman O. E.

Warner badly hurt. Christian Oelke, riding

on the blind end of the baggage car, was

Fire Caused by a Collision.

West Pennsylvania Railroad, between Bag-

da and Kiskiminetas Junction, Pa., to-day,

The fire caught from a collision of freight

COLD WAVE MOVED SOUTH.

Frost Reported at Evansville, and in

Illinois and in Arkansas.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 .- The cold wave,

south and east. Fort Smith, Ark., Evans-

ville, Ind., and many Illinois towns all re-

ported the presence of frost. Late crops

throughout the sections which escaped the

first visitation of the cold were badly dam-

extended its operations to-day

killed. None of the passengers was hurt.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.-Twelve

loaded with freight and three tank

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13 .- A south-

extra freight collided at 3 o'clock this

were buried under the wreckage.

miscarried nis orders.

trains. Loss, \$80,000.

none was killed or seriously injured.

of the passengers were badly

The itinerary will be announced in

of business on the day of the reception.

When the President issued invitations

parties will come over on these yachts.

tended as a public function, simply

pected to be in the harbor on Monday

should prove to be a good day.

home a large banner will be

Loans .....\$899,498,900

Deposits ...... 908,769,300

 Specie
 155,775,300

 Reserve
 227,907,400

 Reserve required
 227,192,325

 Surplus
 715,075,000

Totals.

\*702,500 1,220,700

5,815,100

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1902.

### SCHOOLS OPEN

The Youngsters, Busy at Their Respective Pastimes, are Called Together for Another School Year.



AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE AXEL CHYTRAUS.

If Sustained by the Higher Court It Will Prevent All Future Attempts

to Control Markets.

HITS BOARD OF TRADE

that so many people are coming it will be necessary to make the reception a more formal affair than had been at first inbut it is stated that it is not in-

dent's neighbors may have an opportunity of seeing him and shaking hands with BY DEPRIVING IT OF THE POWERS IT HAS BEEN EXERCISING. the saloon keepers to close their places

> Its Ingenious Plan for Usurping th Rights of Civil Courts Satirized

> > by the Judge.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.-A most important decision against the Chicago Board of Trade was rendered to-day by Judge Axel Chytraus in the July oats corner injunctions case. Not only does the opinion of the court, if sustained by a higher tribunal, Fireman Mangled to Death and Sev- put an end to all corners on this exchange, but it strikes at the very life of the institution as now organized. The directors for all time have had their powers so curtailed that they cannot longer adjudicate upon property rights of the members of the association. Judge Chytraus goes even farther and says that under the charter of the Board of Trade there is no provision for succession of membership and asks "What should become of the corporation when persons now

dead?"

The case in point was brought by the commission firm of Waite. Thoburn & Co. against the Chicago Board of Trade, the Bank of Montreal and several prominent members of the Board of Trade, in which a temporary injunction was granted to prevent margains that were put up by the complainants from being handed down to the contracting defendants. The claim was made that the defendants had run a corner in July "standard" oats. The complainants, who had sold "short" to the defendants, while not denying their contracts and while declaring their purpose to make good these same contracts, made protest against having the case adjudiin the by-laws of the association. The 'standard' oats in question were of a grade and fineness almost impossible to obtain in sufficient quantity to fill contracts during July because of delay to crops by rainy weather. In the pit on Change highly fictitious prices had been put on this commodity and the complainants asked the court to say a fair price between which price and the one at which they had contracted the differences might be paid. This case was filed July 30, one day before settlements were required. Shortly after this twenty-three other cases were filed by the same complainants against various defendants; ten cases by Pratt. Buckley & Co., six cases by H. C. Avery & Co., and one case by J. Henry Norton by the same ruling.

By common consent all cases are affected The court said, in ruling, that, as far as the merits of the case were considered, it did not matter whether there was a corner. for it was taken for granted an honest price was intended. This part of the matter can be decided at a further hearing which will be had. The decision makes the injunction in force until this hearing of facts is had. The losing parties have appealed, but this decision prevents further hearing. The gist of the decision is that a special committee which, according to the board rules, should be appointed by the president to adjudicate such differences, has no right to act in matters where property rights are involved. The rights of the directors of the board to preserve the integrity of its rules so far as disciplining members is concerned by fine, suspension or expulsion, is upheld by the court as the board's proper rights, but he rules against the question that when 'against the will of the complainants the power of disposal over that money which. in a sense, has been placed in trust or escrow, exists in a select committee of three disinterested persons, members of the association, to be appointed by the president: i. e. whether that money can be appropriated by such a committee to the contracting defendants," regardless of the fact that | the party back. George Klein, a young steel the complainants agreed to be bound by the rules which provide for settlements of dis-

The court goes in great detail to learn the merits of the case, speaks at some length of the operations upon the Board of Trade. of the benefits to the community from the institution and the great influence it exerts on the commerce of the world. It holds that as a corporation not for profit it possesses

against public policy and that "it would be

introducing sovereignties within a sover-

eignty for the function of construing the

### CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S JOURNAL

Part One-Ten Pages.

1-Financial Situation Relieved by Secretary Shaw; Conference Brought No Change in Miners' Strike; President Roosevelt Indorsed by New York Re-publican Leaders; Speech by W. J. Bryan; Important Decision in Regard to

2-Senator Fairbanks Speaks at Lebanon and Other Indiana Politics. 3—Advertisement. 4-King Edward's Health Very Much Improved; Other Foreign News. 5-Innovations in the German Army. 6-Sporting News.

7—Sporting News. 8—Sporting News. 9—Wiley's Boarding House. 10—Hotel Lobby Gleanings and Other City

Part Two-Ten Pages.

1-The Coming Indianapolis Horse Show; What the City Schools Are Doing; Indiana's Jubilee State Fair.

2-News From Over the State. 3-Personal and Society News. 4—Editorial page. 5—Women of the Circus.

6-Musical and Dramatic. 7-Dogs on Monument Place; Classified Advertisements. 8-Live Stock and Local and General Produce Markets. 9-Financial and General Produce Markets. 10-Literary News and Gleanings.

Part Three-Eight Pages. 1-Nations Combining for Trade; A Quaint Old Volume. 2-A Guardian of the Strand; Work of the Honey Bee; Stories Told by Fishermen;

Fashions; Lesson 3-Illustrated Economy. 4-Programmes of Local Clubs -Suburban Society News. 6-The Rabbit and Mr. Hedgehog; Questions and Answers; George Ade's Fable; Dittany Day.

7-Original Story, "The Queen's Neck-

lace;" Sphinx Lore.

8-Electrical Education; Short Sermon. governmental and disciplinary powers over the members that are not possessed by stock corporations where money or property | tically unanimous. rights are directly involved. The general power to pass upon the right of property in the margins in question, however, is held a

ered to have been delegated or confirmed by

dubious complication. "The ordinary courts of justice," said the court, "constituting one of the branches of our government, ought not to be and should not submit to being excluded or ousted of jurisdiction by intendment." With some sarcasm the court adds: "The masterly ingenuity of the plan contrived to prevent appeal to the common-law courts of the State commands our admiration. Think of the long time of operation that has proved the scheme a successful one. The loser who may feel himself aggrieved and who may know himself to have been wronged by the operation of a corner, or else, at law, can only sue to get his money back. Even that remedy is by the resourcefulness of the scheme abridged. For it is possible for him cated by the Board of Trade as provided | to do even that only after he has an award or adjudication against him by this Board of Trade committee or tribunal.

DESPERATE ATTEMPTS TO LYNCH A LITTLE GIRL'S ASSAILANT.

Jail Door Battered Down, but the -Several Persons Wounded.

BUTLER, Pa., Sept. 14.-12:15 a. m.-A midnight a mob of 2,000 men attempted to take the life of Jerry Bennett, a prisoner in the Butler county jail. The mob battered down the jail door, but was held back by Sheriff Hoon and armed deputies. A dozen policemen vainly tried to quiet and disperse the would-be lynchers. The officers fired over the heads of the crowd to frighten them back and were rushed upon by the infuriated men, armed with sticks and stones. Deputy Sheriff Rainey was struck several times by clubs and slightly injured. Special Deputy Lewis Heller was struck in the face by a board and severely cut.

At 12:40 a. m. another rush was made on the jail by a small crowd of the rioters. his own interest to have had a tariff placed Policeman August Graff, who was standing in the doorway, pushed the front man in car worker, struck Graff and is said to have tried to draw a revolver. Graff shot him agreements. The court ruled that the arro- | through the calf of the leg. The assailants gating of such power to such a body was again retired. At 2 o'clock the sheriff called for militia

> but had received no response up to 2:45 a. m. At 3 a. m. the mob began to disperse. Bennett, twenty-six years of age, was caught in the act of assaulting a sevenyear-old daughter of John H. Wagner, a tailor, under a box car near the West Pennsylvania Railroad station. The child was covered with blod and was feebly crying, be able to see this one. If they could, even "Mamma, mamma," when rescued from Rooseveit's oratory could not save him.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS WILL IN-DORSE THE PRESIDENT.

Statement by Senator Thomas C. Plati After a Conference of Leaders

Yesterday.

NOT YET REFORMED

STILL BITTER AGAINST RICH MEN AND CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY.

Speech in Which He Declared He

Would Put Millionaires in Stripes if He Was President.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.-There was a conference of prominent New York State Republicans to-day and at its close United States Senator Platt gave out as the chief result of the meeting this statement: "It was decided to indorse Mr. Roosevelt and his administration and as far as in our power to indorse him for 1904."

Senator Platt said that no other subject was discussed at the meeting. He admitted that there had been some opposition to the resolution proposing indorsement, but the opposition was in the minority and the final decision was prac-

"The indorsement of President Roosevelt," said George W. Dunn, chairman of judicial power, which never can be consid- the Republican State committee, "was gone over extensively. It was the unanimous opinion that it was not only wise to indorse the administration of Mr. Roosevelt, but to indorse him for 1904." Colonel Dunn said that the composition of the State ticket had not come before the conference.

SPEECH BY W. J. BRYAN.

Taffy for Tom Johnson and Denunciation of Capitalists.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 13.-William J. Bryan to-night addressed an audience of 4,000 people in the tent in which Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, is making his speeches during the fall campaign. Mr. Bryan came in this afternoon and will make but one additional speech during the campaign. He was brought here through the efforts of Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson, in his speech. spoke of Mr. Bryan as "the distinguished orator and peerless Democratic leader.' Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati. Democratic candidate for secretary state, and Mayor Johnson preceded Mr. Bryan. Both spoke on state issues.

Mr. Bryan was received with tumultuous applause when he was introduced by the chairman. Speaking of Mr. Johnson, Mr. Bryan said: "How fortunate it is for this State to have a man like Mr. Johnson, who is so strong, so courageous, and who has the ability to carry on this battle against the organized wealth, and who can challenge them on every platform as he has to-night. If we had such men as he in every State, within five years plutocracy would be driven into the Atlantic ocean. No one will dispute what he says. He gives you the figures. There is no reason why everybody should not understand. He said he had always been told that while Democrats could not read, they were 'powerful good at figures.' and he hoped that they would be able to figure out this problem

Mr. Bryan recalled the fight of Mr. Johnson in Congress ten years ago, when he so courageously fought the representatives of the steel trust, when he himself was a steel manufacturer and it would have been to on steel which would have permitted him to make a much greater profit than he was making, yet Mr. Johnson stood by the people and by his constituents and fought the steel magnates against his own interests. "If we had more men," said Mr. Bryan, who would quit making money in middle life and devote their time to the betterment of their fellowmen this country would be considerably better off."

Mr. Bryan was sorry Mr. Hanna had advocated the perpetual franchises, for he "Yet it is possible," he said, "the people who could not see his former sins would Hanna once said you cannot mix business the oars than Mr. Wood."

and politics and if you look after your own interests as he does his he will soon be out of politics."

In discussing national politics, he said that if he had been elected he would have put stripes on the millionaires who rob the people by unlawful combinations, and that the trusts could not have dictated the appointment of an attorney general and they could not have run the attorney general. The President should be prosecuting the trusts instead of taking his speaking tours. There was a time when Mr. Hanna said there were no trusts, but now all admitted that there were trusts. We have injunctions pending against one of them. But if that was some man who had violated the laws by selling whisky, he declared, he would be brought to justice and locked up if it would have been necessary to send the entire militia after him. The Republicans had amended the commandment thus, "Thou shalt not steal on a small scale." The criminal provisions of the anti-trust laws would, if enforced, break up the meat trust, but he thought the meat trust might be a good thing because it made people think in their stomachs if they did not in their heads. The Republican party is not in a position to destroy the trusts, not-withstanding the fact that Senator Lodge had declared that there were niney-five bad trusts to five good enes. He said: "Talk about your 16 to 1, that is a 19 to 1 issue."

Mr. Bryan discussed the tariff question and took up the question of the full dinner pail in the coal mining districts of Pennsylvania. He said that the full dinner pail had been a very effective argument in the campaign, but that it was not working out (CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COL. 4.)

## PLENTY GAS LAST YEAR

FIGURES FROM THE REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Use of the Natural Fuel Continues to Increase, Despite Decrease in Pressure-Value of Production.

density throughout being equal, its sides would be 5,530 feet in length, or 250 feet greater than the sides of a cubic mile. If 20,000 cubic feet of natural gas be taken as equal to one ton of coal, 8,458,600 tons of coal, valued at \$3.20 per ton, would be rethe natural gas sold.

"The value of the production for 1901 was greater than that of 1900 by \$3,368,826, or over 14 per cent. It also exceeded that of 1899 by \$6,992,627. It may also be interesting to note that the value of the 69,389,194 barrels of petroleum produced in the United States during 1901 was \$66,417,335, and that the value of the natural gas amounted to 40.7 per cent. of the value of the petroleum for the same year, and that, further, when the fuel value of the coal and wood displaced by natural gas in 1900-which amounts to \$32,445,156-is considered, the estimated displacing value of natural gas is nearly 49 per cent. of the entire value of the crude petroleum produced in the same

"There were 10,297 wells producing natural gas at the close of 1901, of which number 74 were not turned into the gas mains; 2,088 producing wells were drilled in, 453 dry holes, or nonproducers, and 1,084 were abandoned. In 1900 there were 10,293 producing wells, of which number 24 were shut in; 1.759 wells were drilled in the same year, 359 were dry holes, and 991 were abandoned. There was very nearly 800 miles of pipe laid during 1901, the mains varying from two inches up to twenty inches. This brought the total up to 21,848 miles of natural gas mains of from two inches to thirty-six inches diameter in use at the

### 'THE MAN ON HORSEBACK'

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT RIDES WELL, BUT NOT RECKLESSLY.

Incident of the Visit to Chickamauga Battlefield Related by General Boynton.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.-Gen. Henry V Boynton, the well-known Washingtonian,

who is president of the Chickamauga Park Commission, was with President Roosevelt on his recent Southern trip. He says the President is never safer than when on horseback. He laughs at the idea that he is in any danger when in the saddle. "To the average tenderfoot," said the general, "who cannot ride a wooden hobby-horse without being tied on, there is no place more dangerous than the back of a spirited horse, but to an experienced horseman who has lived in the saddle for months at time out on the plains there is no place where he feels safer. President Roosevelt is one of the best riders I ever saw. He knows a horse, and when he is in the saddle I have no doubt he feels safer than he would in a trolley car or in a carriage driven by somebody else. In the saddle he is master of his own horse, and not subject to the mistakes of others. A man would be laughed at in Germany for suggesting that Emperor William is exposing himself to danger by reviewing the army maneuvers on horseback, because the Emperor is a good rider. But I doubt if any army officer accompanying the Emperor is as good a horseman as President Roose-

"Did the President ride recklessly at Chickamauga?"

"Well, as I said before, the man who knows nothing about riding would have probably thought so, but to those who were with him there was no thought of danger. He had a good horse, and he rode at a stiff gallop. It probably looked reckless to see 800 cavalrymen riding at a full gallop, but the President was in the lead and on a good road safer than the asphalt streets of Washington, because there was no danger from his horse slipping. The men who were dismounted lost their seats. not from the rapid pace, but because in their surprise they started off too fast without considering that there were 800 of them in column. They crowded each other, and some were unseated. My horse was at one place crowded from the road, but skirted the flank of the column and regained his place near the President. was an exhilarating ride, and the President enjoyed it. He was at no time safer while away from his cottage at Oyster Bay, and probably is no safer from harm there. There is a lot of silly discussion of the President's recklessness. He is not reckless, and no man accustomed to riding would think of suggesting such a thing regarding his riding. The President's critics should remember that Washington and Jefferson rode to their inaugurations on horseback.

Before the President left Washington for Oyster Bay many was the morning when he was missing from the White House before breakfast. For some time it was not known where he spent those early morning hours. Finally it was discovered that, with General Wood, he went over to Georgetown, where a boat was hired, and thought he had sins enough to account for, they had an hour's rowing on the Potomac. "He is a fine oarsman," said the old man who rents the President his boat. "People need not be afraid that he will upset and be drowned. Yes, he is much handler with

AND THERE IS NO PROSPECT OF ITS SPEEDY TERMINATION.

Conference Between Governor Stone, President Mitchell and Others Barren of Results.

SECRET

NO INKLING OF WHAT TOOK PLACE PERMITTED TO LEAK OUT.

Reticence of the Participants Weighing Heavily on Business and Industrial Interests.

CRISIS POSSIBLE THIS

OPERATORS PROBABLY WILL AT-TEMPT TO BREAK THE STRIKE.

Some of the Collieries in the Wilkesbarre Region to Be Opened with

Nonunion Miners.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.-The geological worn out after his flying trip to Philadelsurvey submits through Charles D. Wol- phia and Harrisburg, President Mitchell cott, director, the following report on nat- returned to Wilkesbarre this morning. He ural gas: "The consumption of natural gas | said the interview with Governor Stone has continued to increase, although the was a pleasant one. The strike situation pressure, except in the new fields of West | was discussed in all its phases, but the Virginia, has continued to decline. The Governor had no proposition to make for a value of natural gas consumed in the settlement of the strike. Asked whether United States in 1901 was \$27,067,500, which, he thought the Governor would call an exat 15 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, is equiva- tra session of the Legislature, Mr. Mitchell lent to 180,450,000,000 cubic feet. If it were said he did not know. President Mitchell possible to store this gas in a cube, the went to Scranton to-night. He again said that he had no statement to make regard-

ing the conference. The reticence of the chief officer of the miners' union weighs heavily on business and industrial interests in the strike region, which were in hope the meeting between the Governor and President Mitchell would result in some plan for a settlement of the strike. The silence of Mr. Mitchell is interpreted to mean that the Harrisburg conference was barren of results.

There is more or less activity at all the collieries in this region to-night, and it is said that some of the companies will make desperate efforts to resume work at many of the collieries on Monday. Fifty men were sent to the Conyngham mine of the Delaware & Hudson Company to-night. The company expects to start work with a good force of miners on Monday. The coal operators say the conference between Governor Stone and President Mitchell was merely a friendly talk and that neithe party to the conference issued a proposition. The operators think the crisis will come next week and that a break in the ranks of the strikers is among the possibil-

At strike headquarters President Mitchell's subordinates maintain that the companies are in no better position to start their collieries now than they were three months ago, and that there will be no break

in the ranks of the strikers. CONFERENCE WAS SECRET.

Governor Stone and Others Declined

to Discuss the Proceedings. HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 13.-The conference between Governor Stone and President John Mitchell, of the United Mine

Workers of America, on matters pertaining to the strike, ended at 4:30 o'clock this morning, after a discussion of two hours and a half. The others at the conference were State Senator William Flynn, of Pittsburg, a political friend of the Governor and a large employer of labor in Alleghany county; M. E. McMillin, of Pittsburg, a wealthy man of many interests; Col. W. F. Richardson, of Harrisburg, keeper of the State arsenal and assistant quartermaster of the National Guard, and District Presidents Thomas D. Nicholls, of Scranton; Thomas Duffy, of McAdoo, and John Fahey. of Shamokin. At the conclusion of the meeting Governor Stone gave to the waiting newspaper correspondents a written state-

ment, reading as follows: "Messrs. Mitchell, Nicholls, Fahey, Duffy, Senator Flynn, Colonel Richardson and Governor Stone have been in conference. All the differences have been discussed with

the best of feeling. Every effort to get the participants in the conference to divulge what took place proved unavailing. President Mitchell, befor leaving for Wilkesbarre, would not even say whether the conference was satisfactory to him and his district presidents While no official information can be had on the matter, it is believed here that Governor Stone and his colleagues submitted a proposition to President Mitchell which will tend to end the struggle in the hard coal fields.

The conference was the result of the visit of Governor Stone, Senator Flynn, Attorney General Elkin, Mr. McMullin and P. B. Widener, of Philadelphia York a few days ago, when Mr. Widener called on J. P. Morgan. The meeting was called at the instance of the Governor, and Mr. Mitchell, before he met the chief executive, said he did not know what the Governor wanted, and that he (Mitcheil) had nothing to propose to him. There was a rumor in circulation that Governor Stone wanted the miners to return to work and have the operators adjust the differences afterward. If such a proposition was made it would be rejected by the mine workers' representatives. It can be authoritatively stated that the men will not return to work on these conditions. Attorney General Elkin and Mr. Widener were invited to the conference. It was given out that Mr. Elkin could not get here in time, but no reason was assigned for Mr. Widener's ab-

Governor Stone declined again to-day to divulge the result of the conference. He said the conditions were such that he did not feel justified in making a statement. except to repeat that the strike was disnot go to his office on Capitol hill to-day, but remained at the mansion with Senator Flynn, who left at noon for Pittsburg. Mr. Flynn was seen at the mansion just before leaving for Pittsburg and asked if he had any statement to make pertaining to the conference. He replied that he had not. M. K. McMullin, of Pittsburg, who came here with Mr. Flynn to attend the conference, went eastward on an early morning train, and it is presumed he has gone to New York to meet J. P. Morgan and tell him what occurred at the con

District President Nicholls is the only one of the strike leaders who remained in Harrisburg after the conference. He is as reticent as the others who were present and would say nothing this morning when asked if he thought the meeting would result in a settlement of the strike. All the persons who were present evidently had determined to make no statement for fear that they might say something that would interfere with their plans for settling the

Secretary Not Encouraged. Secretary W. B. Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, said yesterday that h